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MEASURES TO INCREASE LIVESTOCK PRODUCTIVITY;
EXTENSION OF BULGARIAN COTTON-PLANTING AREA

[Comment: The following is from an article in Rabotnichesko Delo discussing the Decree on Improving Livestock Raising During 1952 - 1954, which was published in Izvestiya on 25 April 1952. The next article discusses a livestock census to be taken in July 1952 as called for by the decree.]

Despite the fact that the number of cattle and swine have surpassed the prewar figure and that the number of horses, sheep, and poultry have almost reached it, livestock productivity is still insufficient to meet the needs of the country. As of 1 March 1952, 30 percent of the TKZS (Farm Workers' Co-operatives) did not have cattle farms, 12 percent did not have sheep farms, 40 percent did not have pig farms, and 30 percent did not have poultry farms. Moreover, in many TKZS, the number of livestock is below what it should be, and the animals are in poor condition.

It is estimated that livestock productivity will be 35 percent greater in 1954 than in 1950, milk production 38.2 percent, meat 24.1 percent, wool 31 percent, and eggs 104 percent. Milk production in 1954 is to average 1,500-1,600 liters in the TKZS, 2,650 in the DZS (State Farms), and 1,000 liters for grazing cows. Grazing sheep must give 5.5 kilograms of wool per head, and on the DZS, 3.6 kilograms per head. Sows on TKZS must produce 13 to 15 young pigs per year, and sows on DZS, 17.5. By the end of 1952, every TKZS and DZS is to have at least a cattle farm, a sheep farm, a pig farm, and a poultry farm, and wherever possible

For the period 1952 - 1954 it is planned that in each TRKS in various regions there will be 12-26 head of cattle and 90-200 sheep and goats per 1,000 decarees of cultivated land and pasture land, 8-16 pigs per 1,000 decarees of cultivated land, and 15-25 fowl per 1,000 decarees of grain land.

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GENERAL LIVESTOCK CENSUS -- Sofia, Rabotnichesko Delo, 30 Jun 52

Basic problems of Bulgarian livestock raising are increasing the number of cattle and raising their level of production. A livestock census will be taken by the Main Directorate for Statistics between 1 and 10 July 1952 in all localities in the country and will include all livestock held by the DZS (State Farms), the TKZS (Farm Workers' Cooperatives), "Mesotsentrala" (Meat Center) livestock gathering points, and private livestock owners. The census of the livestock in TKZS, DZS, and other farms will be taken by the superintendents of these farms. The number of livestock will be recorded on the account books of the farms and the results will be recorded on special forms provided by okoliya statistics inspectors.

EIGHTFOLD INCREASE IN COTTON PLANTING -- Berlin, Aussenhandels Nachrichten, 26 Apr 52

In the new Bulgaria, cotton growing is considered to be of major importance. During 1952, the areas planted to cotton will be increased to eight times what they were in 1944.

Technical equipment received from the USSR and the constantly increasing production of domestic agricultural machinery factories contribute to the successful development of Bulgarian cotton farming.

Bulgarian cotton planters are using progressive Soviet farm methods extensively, thereby assuring good crops.

USSR SENDS 800 TONS OF COTTON TO BULGARIA -- Sofia, Rabotnichesko Delo, 4 Jun 52

Stalin, 4 June -- The ship Khristo Smirnenski arrived from the USSR with 800 tons of cotton for Bulgarian cotton mills. The workers unloaded the ship in 22 hours, which was 31 hours ahead of schedule.

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